FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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A BRIDE, TO HER HUSBAND.

I am leaving my home for you, darling,
Leaving love that is perfect and true;
For a home and a love that are all untried;
Shall my life be as happy with you?
It is no light thing for a maiden
To give to a stranger her heart;
How often he proves all unfaithful,
Though the vow is, "Till death us do part."

"With this ring I thee wed," you have spoken,
"And you with my goods I endow;
Forever, through good and through evil,
I promise to love you as now."
Shall it be so? Shall age find you faithful,
Ever true to the pledge you have given?
Or shall the love-tie prove so galling
That, alas! it ere long must be riven?

You think I should trust you? Oh, dearest,
Am I not trusting you with my life,
To come to you freely and gladly,
To stand at the altar your wife?
Did I not have all faith in your honor,
And think you as true as the sun,
No home would we make with each other,
No journey for life be begun.

Man's love, dear, is not like a woman's;
'Tis a thing quite apart from his life;
While 'tis all, 'tis the very existence
Of a faithful, true-hearted wife.
Then love me; 'tis all that I ask for;
Keep the promise this day you have given;
While I, if I fail in my promise,
I hope I may never reach heaven!

Letter from Cedar Creek.

[For the Observer.]

I believe that a majority of the newspapers take the view that farmers are suffering because of "too much" law, and advise that we endeavor to get rid of much we have instead of asking for more. There are some we would certainly like to have repealed or amended, and there are several we would like to have added. I cannot think the depression which has prevailed in agricultural markets is only a result of supply and demand. If the reports of the Commercial Exchange be worth anything, there is likely to be on hand a very limited supply of cotton (an important product of the soil), to supply the world's demand until the new crop; and yet we see no very great advance in the price of this article. I presume that so long as there is not an actual famine in the cotton supply, the market would not be perceptibly affected by the quantity in sight. Then it must be that short supply will not benefit us either, unless it is a very short supply. Natural causes, I am afraid, have little to do with modern markets. My idea is, and always has been, that the farmers of this country have been more seriously injured by our tariff laws than by anything else. And speculation in futures is another powerful lever that grinds us down to starvation prices. Will the OBSERVER say that Congress could not and should not stamp out the practice by making it a felony to engage in speculation in futures? The United States is recognized as the model republic of the world, and is really the only true republic in the world. We enjoy greater freedom, etc. Is it not possible that we are entirely too free? Is there not some danger in the future that under the great freedom enjoyed in this grand republic one class, possessing all the money of the country, will turn upon and enslave the working classes? Republican Rome fell by her immense wealth—a wealth that brought corruption. Corruption killed Rome; may it not do the same for this government? The concentration of capital into the hands of a few—a concentration made possible by the government's favor—is constantly going on, and the screws are being gradually tightened upon labor; and when the crisis comes there will be born another monarchical government, for the wealthy few, having accumulated all there is, will long for titles and honors which can come only with such government. Capital will govern; there is no disputing that proposition. Majorities are nothing; the majority must submit to the minority backed by money.

We see the tendency to a centralized government growing stronger every day. It crops out strongly in each successive Congress: it is seen in the bills that are constantly introduced. The Blair Educational bill is one now most prominently pointing that way. Give up the control (it amounts to that) of our public schools to the general government, and the people have taken the most important step towards centralization.

However, I did not intend to discuss centralization in this letter, but other matters. To my mind it is clear that if our tariff was not robbing us to enrich the wealthy class they would not fight so hard to preserve it as it is. And, strange to say, they have convinced, or else bulldozed, their employes into the belief that it benefits them. It is a remarkable coincidence that farm products were higher under a low tariff and are lower under a high tariff. There must be something behind all this. The working man received better wages under a low tariff than he does under a high tariff. Why, then, does he fight against a low tariff? Simply because he has never taken the trouble to investigate, or was afraid of his employer, and voted himself out of fair wages. This tariff that we read so much about as protection is the agent to whom we are indebted to-day for the great "trusts" that are formed, and being formed every day, to rivet still more securely the chains about us. The profits to protected industries have been so great, money has poured in until it is possible for a few of this number to combine their capital and form a "trust" to control and regulate the supply, and consequently the price of any article of commerce. We have lately seen how rapidly these irresponsible "trusts" have accumulated. Would it be any infringement upon our freedom if Congress should pass an act prohibiting a combination of capital? Would it not be more republican to suppress them, and prove that this is a government "of the people for the people," and not a government of the people for a few? The government aids and abets this trust business, and sets the example by hoarding money in the Treasury to help these "trusts" out on a pinch. If a moderate tariff was exacted, it would be impossible for this money to accumulate, because European manufactures would come in competition and keep down prices to living rates. Certainly, the advantage should rest with the American manufacturer, being, as he is, on the ground and saving cost of freightage, and this ought to enable him to successfully compete with Europe. When protection is made a political issue in the Presidential contest the low tariff man will sweep the country, and we believe that Cleveland will be the low tariff man.

A few words about gambling in futures. I notice that some member of Congress has introduced a bill which prohibits dealing in futures of all agricultural products. Whoever he is, he is certainly the man for the farmers and has struck a blow in the right direction, and farmers ought to see that his bill has the support of their Congressmen. Commercial exchanges were one of the wisest projects and were a grand step in commercial affairs, but they have tried on the future speculation and have at once destroyed their usefulness, and are, as conducted at present, only gambling resorts. Let us hope we shall get back to first principles, and speculation will benefit producers, for it will create additional demand for our products. To handle the goods speculated in, it would require too much money to admit of corners in any branch. If trusts, syndicates, &c., bought the goods speculated in and forced the delivery of the article itself in their settlements, we would be benefited by the operation. At least, I take that view of it.

The government telegraph business is all "bosh," so far as farmers are concerned, as we have very little use for it, and would scarcely be the wiser if we could use it free of charge. It would only increase the profits of speculators by the difference between private rates for telegrams and the proposed government rates. As a class, we are not "users" of the wires, save for fencing on farms, and prefer cheap fence wires as more valuable to us than cheap messages over telegraph wires.

We would be greatly interested in postal savings banks, and prefer that the government establish these instead of telegraph lines. Whether it interferes with the "rights" of freemen or not, I would like to see Congress stop the speculating in futures, and also reduce the tariff and give us the markets of the world in which to save every cent we can. We don't suppose high prices for products will follow, but we believe our eight cents (gotten for cotton) will double its purchasing power.

C.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

The Hurricane's Wrath.

We have never known the vernal equinox to come exactly on time before. The thunder storm, with its terrible wind, which was felt here on Wednesday, the 21st inst., seems to have been general. At Washington city the thunder and lightning were terrific, and all through this State the storm raged violently. But its greatest fury seems to have been spent in Georgia and Tennessee. The associated press dispatches say:

CHATTANOOGA, March 21.—A special to the *Times* reports a terrible wind storm at Calhoun, Ga., last night. Calhoun is ninety miles from Chattanooga, on the Atlantic & Western Railroad. The storm demolished the Baptist and Methodist churches, destroyed several houses and unroofed every house in the town. Numbers of cattle were killed. No loss of life has as yet been reported, but four or five persons were wounded by falling timbers.

The storm was much more serious and widespread in its destruction than was at first reported. It seems to have formed in the vicinity of Calhoun, and followed a northeasterly direction through north Georgia and into and beyond east Tennessee, bounding across Chilhover mountains, and was next heard from near Loudon, on the Tennessee Railroad, 80 miles northeast of Chattanooga, traveling from Calhoun, Ga., to Loudon, Tenn., a distance of 170 miles, in about thirty minutes.

The path of the tornado from Calhoun to Loudon was through a section remote from railroads and telegraph lines, and the damage it may have done will not be known for some days, but it must have been fearful. The tornado in some places cleared the ground completely of grass and the forests of timber, and mowed as with a great scythe. The cyclone had a whirling, rotary motion, leaving a scene of desolation and destruction in its path. Large trees were twisted from their trunks and others were torn up by the roots. A heavy bureau was found a mile from the house that had contained it. The list of seriously wounded men, women and children in Loudon county is very large. Andy Worley, his wife and eight children were every one injured, and some of them will die. The station at Calhoun was unroofed, and a colored porter received injuries which may prove fatal. Several houses were carried a distance of half a mile. Telegraph wires were prostrated, and several cars were blown from the track. The loss in Calhoun alone will reach $10,000.

KNOXVILLE, March 21.—A terrific wind and rain storm swept across East Tennessee last night about midnight, thirty to forty miles west of Knoxville. Many barns and farm houses were demolished, and the farmers have lost considerably in the destruction of buildings and killing of stock. The storm was very severe along the Tennessee river. The house of Joseph H. Williams, ex-trustee of the Loudon Company, was blown into the river, and Mrs. Williams was instantly killed. Mr. Williams is missing, and it was reported that he was drowned. A later rumor says he was not at home at the time. A few miles distant another house was blown down, and a young man, Smith, was killed and several other members of the family were injured. No other deaths are reported, but many persons were injured. The storm was severe in Knoxville, but no damage was done.

How a Tragedy Was Avoided.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"You had a row with Grisby to-day, I understand?"

"Not much of a row, fortunately."

"How did it occur?"

"Why, he called me a horse thief, a swindler and numerous other disagreeable names."

"What did you say?"

"I told him that for two cents I would whip him."

"Did he give you the money?"

"No; he had nothing but a two-cent stamp, and I never take stamps."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Great Loss of Money.

No. 2.

We ought to get much more money from poll taxes than we do. During 1887 the school census showed that the white children between 6 and 21 years old were 62.4 per cent. of the whole census, and the colored children 37.6 per cent., which is about the proportion that has existed between the children for four years—as far back as I have calculated it. But it is specially to be noted that the tax lists for the year 1886 show 141,123 white polls and only 64,608 colored polls, which makes the white polls 68.6 per cent. of the whole number of polls, and the colored polls only 31.4 per cent., which is just about the proportion that there has been between the listed white and colored polls for four years also—as far back as I have calculated it. The United States census of 1880 showed the number of white voters to be 189,732 and of colored 105,018—294,750 voters, of whom 64.4 per cent. were white and 35.6 colored. I bring the figures together for contrast:

White children,	62.4 per cent.
" voters,	64.4 per cent.
" polls listed,	68.6 per cent.
Colored children,	37.6 per cent.
" voters,	35.6 per cent.
" polls listed,	31.4 per cent.

This evidently shows a large failure to list for taxation on the part of the negroes, for I feel sure that the colored people between 6 and 21 years of age are not more in number proportionally to the whites than they are beyond the age of 21 years, at which age the polls are required to be listed. Even if it is contended that proportionally more colored children are born than whites, it is certainly true that from want of attention more of them proportionally die before they reach the school age. These figures tend strongly to show that instead of 64,608 colored polls listed for taxation, we should have 84,809—20,201 more than we have, if the negroes listed as well as the whites.

And further: The property of the State in 1886 was $202,752,622. On this the school tax is 12½ cents on $100, which will amount to $253,440.77, and is essentially all collected. The whole number of polls listed was 205,731. At $1.50 on each, which is about the average applied to schools, the polls would give a revenue of $308,596.50. Putting these two items together, we have $562,037.27. But from these two sources returns show receipts to the school fund of only $497,387.90, which represents actual collections of $523,566.21, the sheriffs' commissions of 5 per cent. being deducted before the revenues are placed to the credit of the school fund. These figures show a loss of $38,471.06, almost all of which is to be attributed to a failure to pay the listed poll tax. Let us bring these figures together:

Loss on listed polls,	$38,471.06.
Loss on 20,201 unlisted polls,	30,301.50.
Total loss to school fund,	$68,772.56.
" " poor fund, (⅛),	17,218.22.
Total loss on polls,	$85,990.77.

This is what it would be if the negroes listed as well as the whites, and all polls listed were paid; the estimate does not take into consideration the number of whites that fail to list and the proportional number of negroes, which would doubtless swell the amount very considerably. I think it safe to estimate the loss to the school fund from failure to list and pay poll tax at not less than $75,000, and to the county poor fund at $25,000—a total loss on poll tax of $100,000.

Of course these figures are only an approximation, but they are not very far from the truth. Indeed, the returns and settlements with the sheriffs in many counties show very large insolvent lists. Whatever can be done by the county officers to correct this delinquency should by all means be done, and I make the statement to call special attention to it as a matter of no small consequence. Surely people who get the benefit of the public schools ought at least to pay their poll tax, almost all of which goes to the school fund.

The county officers have gradually increased the school fund without any change in the law (the law has not been essentially changed since 1881, so far as the school taxes are concerned), by giving diligence to the details of collection. I point to this matter of failure to list and pay poll tax to show where still more diligence is required and perhaps additional legislation.

S. M. FINGER,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

Large Undertakings.

[Southwestern Methodist.]

It is now proposed by certain railroad syndicates to build a road to Pekin, China. The plan is stated as follows:

These are the days of large undertakings, but one of the largest ever proposed is said to be now fairly under way, with fair prospects of success, being nothing less than a railroad from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Pekin, in China, Irkutsk, Russia, and other points in the two empires. As the scheme is set forth by its projectors, who are reported to be large capitalists and railroad magnates, it is far from impracticable.

The Minneapolis & Pacific, the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern, and the Canadian Pacific R. R., will form the line to Victoria, British Columbia, whence the road will be built to Cape Prince of Wales, on Behring Strait, a distance of 1,100 miles. This body of water, separating the American Continent from Asia, is only thirty-five miles wide, and midway is dotted with islands. The water is only 25 or 30 fathoms deep, and can ultimately be bridged. On the opposite side, in Asia, is East Cape, whence a road will be constructed to Pekin, China, to Irkutsk, Russia, and other points in the Chinese and Russian empires.

A road is already being constructed by the Russian government to Irkutsk, and it is expected that this will be extended to form a junction with the line from East Cape to Pekin, about 1,600 miles from the straits. The distance between Cape Prince of Wales and Pekin is but little over 1,600 miles, making the whole route from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Pekin 5,169 miles. The first trains are expected to run through in ten days, but when the inevitable limited express is put on, the passenger who leaves St Paul on Monday will take his breakfast in Pekin on Saturday morning, and his supper on Sunday evening in Hong Kong.

If railroad men, who are best qualified to judge of the feasibility of this scheme, have faith enough to invest their money in it, we shall not doubt of its success.

BECAUSE SHE IS A WOMAN.

Major Trott Watches His Sleeping Wife and Moralizes.

[C. L. M. in San Francisco Examiner.]

Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Mrs. Trott, you can lie in bed in the morning because you are a woman, and have a husband. It is different with me. I am not a woman—nature made me a man.

If it had only occurred to me before we were married, what a one-sided contract I was entering into, things might have gone another way, Mrs. Trott. A dollar for the license and $5 for the preacher—a shrinkage of $6 in my pile. The contraction began right there. Six dollars, and for what? I pause for a reply. Where is Echo?

How cold the floor is in the morning!—seven times colder than at any other part of the day. I suppose you don't know that, you never discovered it, you never had to put your foot out of a warm bed at 6 o'clock in the morning, because you are a woman. How peacefully you sleep, how melodious your breathing; perhaps sonorous would be the better word.

If some people only properly appreciated their blessings, this world would not be so exasperating. But they take things as a matter of course that are not that way at all. Of course they are not. Why should a husband get up at 6 o'clock every morning? It is always cold at that particular hour. I never knew it to fail. The very same air will bite at 6 that is balmy and genial at 7. Seven is a different hour, a very different hour. A six-o'clock chill every day is quite enough to freeze one's ardor, and cool his affection for every living thing, Mrs. Trott, every living thing. If it were every other day it would not be so bad. It would not be more than half so bad.

It is curious that you should sleep so serenely when it is time to light the fire. Even a chance to deliver a curtain lecture is no temptation to a woman to wake up then, though it is very seldom that they lose any other opportunity. In that peaceful sleep there is no fear of robbers. In the middle of the night a wife can hear a cat walk across the porch, and turn her husband out to see what is the matter, but at 6 o'clock in the morning nothing disturbs her slumbers. Who would believe that those velvety, innocent-looking ears could hear a kitten's step on the woodshed, and not hear her husband's cold feet pattering on the kitchen floor?

What an innocent creature man is! With what meekness he bows his head for some fat preacher to buckle on the halter, docile as a donkey! When the ceremony is ended and the leading-strap is handed over to the woman, she has got him. It is of no use then to kick or bray. Forever after he must arise in silence and light the fire every morning. His wife will be fast asleep, and it will be a waste of time to say a word. For an hour she sinks into the most profound slumber. She has a semi-conscious feeling that her husband is up in the cold making the fire, and her whole being is satisfied. Rattling the griddles, shoveling the coal and scraping the ashes do not even interrupt the rythm of her sonorous breathing.

This is a cold, cruel world at this time of day. I must have left my vest downstairs. Snore on, sweet creature, snore on, because you are a woman!

A Measure of Relief.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The tariff bill prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will grow in public favor day by day, as it shall be more fully discussed and better understood. The roar and racket of the protectionist press will deceive nobody who shall desire to make up an accurate judgment from a study of the facts bearing on the situation.

It must be borne in mind that the object of the bill is to afford the largest measure of relief to the people, not only by reducing the amount of money poured daily into the Federal Treasury in excess of the necessities of the government, but by cheapening the cost of living at the expense of the monopolies, trusts and combinations which are at present sucking the marrow of the consumer.

The bill proposes to revive the drooping manufacturing interests of the country by discarding the rude, unscientific and unnecessary device of taxing both the crude material and the finished product, thus putting our industries and our labor at a disadvantage as compared with competing industries and labor in all other parts of the world. No argument can break down the fact that manufacturers could make cheaper goods and pay better wages if they could buy

Cheaper wool,
Cheaper dye-stuffs,
Cheaper lumber,
Cheaper jute, hemp and flax,
Cheaper chemicals and other crude materials.

And no argument will avail to convince the laboring man that he can possibly be injured by

Cheaper food,
Cheaper clothing,
Cheaper shelter,
Cheaper earthenware,
Cheaper glass,
Cheaper utensils.

If the taxes can be reduced $100,000,000 by conferring these general advantages upon the industries of the country, and by the same stroke gathering into the pockets of consumers another $100,000,000 of unearned money from the inordinate prices of materials that are necessaries of life, is it not worth while? This is the aim of the new tariff bill. This it will accomplish if it shall become a law. For every dollar of tax it may intercept on its way to the Federal Treasury, it will save to the people of this country two other dollars on their way to the maw of voracious monopoly. Of course, the lobby will howl, and the subsidized press will rage, and the "protected interests" will protest; but tax reduction and tariff reform are very near at hand.

A process of waxing paper has been patented by Charles A. Wilkinson, of East Somerville, and William S. McDonald, of Boston, Mass. It is a process wherein the web of the paper is drawn over a blanket saturated with heated wax or paraffine, the wax being distributed upon the web in contra distinction to being distributed upon a sheet of paper.

The Difference.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Occasionally we hear persons, usually well-informed, ask what has been accomplished in behalf of the people by the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency? While we do not propose to attempt a review of all that has been accomplished under a Democratic Administration, we will call the attention of our readers to the results accomplished by the honest, business-like methods in the administration of the revenue laws of the country. Take the fiscal year ending June 3, 1885, which includes the last year of President Arthur's Administration, and we find that the amount collected from customs was $183,116,808.60. For the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June last, we find that the amount collected from customs was $217,286,803.13. This is a great increase in the amount collected and is greatly to the credit of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. The remarkable thing about it is, however, the difference in the cost of collecting this money. Under President Arthur it cost $6,918,221.19 to collect the amount turned into the Treasury, while under Mr. Cleveland's Administration the cost of collecting was $6,870,671.43. The same laws exist under the present Administration that were in operation when Mr. Arthur was President, yet we find a Democratic Administration can collect over $34,000,000 more money from customs than a Republican Administration. Or, in other words, it cost a Republican Administration 3.77 per cent. to collect custom dues, while a Democratic Administration, handicapped by officers and public servants not in sympathy with it, collected the internal revenue tax at a cost of but 3.16 per cent.

The same results are shown by an examination of receipts and disbursements in the internal revenue department for the year ending June 30, 1885. We find that receipts from internal revenue were $112,498,725.54, while for the year ending June 30, 1887, the receipts were $118,837,301.06. This is a difference in favor of the Democratic Administration of over $6,000,000. Notwithstanding the present administration collected and turned into the Treasury more money, there is a vast difference in the expense account. It cost under Arthur's administration, $4,425,430.27 to collect internal revenue for a year, while it cost under Mr. Cleveland, who collected over six million dollars more, the sum of $4,076,150.20. These figures demonstrate that the Government under Democratic rule saved to the people from these two items over forty million dollars. It nothing else had been accomplished for and in behalf of the people this would be a sufficient answer to the question propounded at the beginning of this article. These figures taken from official records of the Treasury Department show conclusively the substantial benefits accomplished under and by a Democratic Administration. The money collected from the people has been turned into the Treasury Department and not wasted. Under Democratic rule economy and business principles have been adopted and as a result we find that we are collecting more money than can be used, which makes a reduction of taxes necessary.

Several Ways for the Dyeing and Decorating of Easter Eggs.

[New York Telegram.]

The methods of coloring Easter eggs are various. To dye eggs black put logwood chips into the water in which they are to be boiled. These chips may be bought at a druggist's for a trifle. It is easy to tell when the water is black enough by taking up a little with a spoon. Eggs can be dyed with these chips from a lovely port wine color to jet black. To obtain brown eggs put strong coffee grounds or settlings into the water. For yellow use plenty of onion peelings. Put the peelings into the water while cold, and boil the eggs among them.

Cochineal, a perfectly harmless dye, will make the eggs of any shade from a deep crimson to a lovely rose pink, according to the quantity used. A pretty effect is sometimes given to the eggs by daubing them here and there with grease before putting them in boiling water. Wherever the grease is the dye will not take, therefore the eggs will come out spotted. Sometimes the name of the person who is to receive the egg is written on with the grease in the same manner.

In dyeing eggs the greatest care should be taken to use only one spoon and an old one. The oldest saucepan in the house, too, will answer the purpose. All dyes are difficult to remove from these things.

The following is an excellent way of ornamenting eggs with gold and silver: Boil them for an hour in plain water only. When quite cold, rub them all over with painter's size. Have ready in a saucer some gold or silver bronze powder, such as bookbinders use. Roll the eggs, one at a time, in this, rubbing gently off with a soft cloth all the loose dust. Do this until the eggs can be dyed of any color, and a name, date or device put on in the above manner by the size and dust.

The Newspaper Law.

1. The subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed they are responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue the paper, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

The first Democratic National Convention met in 1832.

A Lively Milk-Can.

[Boston Cor. N. O. Picayune.]

A queer adventure recently befell a gentleman of my acquaintance who affects a passion for electrical science. Pretty nearly everything in his house is run by the agency of this mysterious fluid, which lights the establishment, rings the bells, summons the tradesmen, announces the presence of burglars, etc., etc. For some time the milk has been stolen every morning, can and all, from his door-step. The thing became at length so excessively monotonous that my electrical friend made up his mind to set a trap for the thief. So the other night—having previously conveyed a warning to the milkman—he quietly connected a tempting two-quart vessel, placed outside in the usual place, with a formidable row of Leyden jars that formed the business portion of a powerful battery in the cellar.

About 4:30 o'clock the following morning the family were awakened by a tremendous tintinnabulation, followed by a series of unearthly howls from without. Upon investigation, a colored gentleman of advanced years was discovered in a snow-drift by the side-walk, yelling with fright and jabbering supplications for mercy, addressed to the "debbil in de can." The victim was subsequently given into the custody of a policeman, but his captor was so much pleased with the success of his experiment that he refused to prosecute. Next time, however, it is probable that the venerable immigrant from the land of She-who-must-be-obeyed will make sure that the milk-can is not loaded before he grabs it.

Bible Statistics.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The number of letters in the Bible is 3,586,480; words, 773,692; verses, 31,173; chapters, 1,189; books, 66. The longest book in the Old Testament is Psalms, it having 150 chapters; the shortest is Obadiah, it having but one chapter of only 21 verses. The longest books in the New Testament are Matthew and the Acts, each of which consists of 28 chapters, although Luke contains more verses and words. Third John is the shortest, consisting of one chapter of 14 verses and 296 words. The longest chapter in the Old Testament is the 119th Psalm, which contains 176 verses. The shortest chapter is the 117th Psalm, containing but 2 verses. The longest chapter in the New Testament is the 1st chapter of Luke, which has 80 verses. The shortest is 1st chapter of 1st John, containing 10 verses. The longest verse in the Old Testament is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther, which contains 90 words of 426 letters; the shortest verse is the 25th of the 1st chapter of 1st Chronicles, consisting of 12 letters and 3 words. The middle verse in the Bible is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 19th chapter of 2nd Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah read alike. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 105th Psalm are alike. The book of Job is the oldest book in the Bible, and the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except j. The 35th verse, 11th chapter, of St. John is the shortest in the Bible.

Recent Discoveries in Arizona.

Not far from Prescott, the capital of Arizona Territory, there have been discovered and unearthed the ruins of cities long since buried, which furnish evidence of a numerous race of people living in comfortable dwellings; understanding how to manufacture pottery and how to make and use ovens for the cooking of food; having a religion, with rites and ceremonies requiring commodious temples and pyres for cremating the dead; with dams and irrigating canals of a useful, practical character, adapted to the cultivation of their lands. On either side of what is now called "Salt" river, and within a distance of twenty miles, the ruins of seven cities have been found, which, from the dimensions and character of their dwellings, indicate a population of not less than two hundred thousand people. In each of these ruined cities are the remains of a great temple. It is possible that these are the seven ruins which are the basis of that mythical city of Cibola, which stirred the cupidity and enterprise of that race of early Spanish miscreants whom greed and superstition, avarice and religion sent throughout the New World, searching for treasures of gold and jewels to steal and souls to save by murder in sight of the cross.

An Ingenious Burglar.

The wiles of the criminal classes are often so ingenious that if those who practice them were to turn their energies into other courses they would receive no small meed of honor and fame. Some little time ago, for example, a burglar was caught red-handed in a strong room, opening a safe with a key that could not have been more perfect had it been supplied by the maker of the lock. The man, after having been convicted, was asked to say how he had obtained the key. "Nothing easier," he answered; "we knew who carried the key and what it was like, so me and my pals got in the same railway carriage with your manager when he was going home one day. One of us had a bag which he couldn't open. 'Has any gentleman a key?' he asked. Your manager produced his bunch, and my pal, who had wax in his palm, while appearing to open his bag, took a likeness of the key of the safe. There's the secret for you!"

Borrowing.

Borrowing is often carried to such an extent that it becomes a nuisance—makes hard feeling, and even enemies, among the best of friends. One can hardly be expected to remember the needles, pins, thread, cups of sugar, eggs, flour, baking powder, saleratus, etc., sent for in so many cases of "dire extremity." The one who loans has, of course, a better memory, but is very loth to speak of these trifles, which aggregate, however, quite a sum in the end.

Borrowing is sometimes allowable; but one should be prompt and conscientious in returning even the smallest article.

It is proverbial of some persons that one must go after what is lent them.

The late blizzard at the North is said to have cost New York not less than $7,000,000, and to have caused a loss to all the States involved of not less than $20,000,000.

WALTER WATSON
—IS—
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Lacing and
Belt Fastenings
Of all kinds, at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS
Given for
Machinery and Machinery Supplies.
☞Write for prices.
WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

JAS. D. McNEILL. 1888. S. H. STRANGE.
Merchant Mills
NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

After a most prosperous year's run, during which time I have earnestly tried to merit the liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I desire to extend my thanks to the people generally for their consideration.
With the new year MR. S. H. STRANGE associates himself with me in the business, under the firm name of
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
and we respectfully solicit, not only a continuance, but a more extended trade than ever before, believing that fair dealing, good goods and low prices will enable us to command it.
Respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.
jan 5 tf

Wood! Wood!
ONLY 200 CORDS LEFT!
GOOD, DRY FOREST PINE $2.00 Large Load for less.
—ALSO—
BEST
FAMILY FLOUR
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &C.
Goods and Wood delivered FREE.
VANN BROS.
jan 19 tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Sewing Machine and Music House.
ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.
Staybright Polish, for Furniture.
MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED
june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. G. Styron and W. H. Styron, under the firm name of E. G. STYRON & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. G. Styron having purchased the interest of said W. H. Styron. The remaining partner, E. G. Styron, will continue the business of the late firm under the name of E. G. Styron & Co. All creditors of the late firm will present their claims to E. G. Styron for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm will also make payment to him.
E. G. STYRON.
Feb 16 tf W. H. STYRON.

Notice.

LILLINGTON, N. C., March 12, 1888.

To the Members of the Executive Committee of the 3rd Congressional District of North Carolina:

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the 3rd Congressional District is hereby convened in the town of Dunn, in the county of Harnett, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1888. A full meeting is very important.
Very respectfully,
D. H. McLEAN,
Chairman of Congressional Dem. Ex. Com.
☞Democratic papers of the District will please copy. mch 22 tm

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 29, 1888.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

The news of the death of this eminent jurist was telegraphed on Friday last, and was as sudden to the people as to him who was called. He had occupied the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the past fourteen years, having been appointed by Gen. Grant in 1874. Then he was but little known, but since that time he has been conspicuous, not only in the United States but throughout the world, as an honest, upright man, and he dies leaving a character without stain and without reproach. President Grant never made a better appointment, and the country could pay homage to no man more deserving, for he was an honor to the position he held, an honor to himself, to his people and his country.

The next question will be, and already is, Who shall be his successor? The appointment is in the hands of the President who we know will fill it well. A correspondent of the Charlotte *Chronicle* seems to think that the position will be offered to Mr. Carlisle. He, it is said, was offered the place now filled by Lamar, but reluctantly declined it, as he deemed that the political situation and party necessity required his presence in the House to organize and hold the party together on the great issue, the tariff. So it may be that he will be tendered the position; he would fill it well, and would hardly bring to bear the great opposition in the Senate that Lamar did. Whoever Mr. Cleveland may select, we may be sure that he will look for the ablest man, and one who is in every way qualified.

VERY SOUND WORDS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is emphatically a "people's paper" in the best sense of the term. Secure in its position as one of the wealthiest and most powerful of American newspapers, it disdains the arts of the demagogue to catch the approval of the public, and is too sturdy in its independence to bow to popular clamor. But it wages unceasing fight against monopoly in every form, and has only to see a great wrong to mass all its forces for attack and opposition until the evil be remedied. And when at last the masses of this great country are released from the galling bondage of the iniquitous high tariff, they will owe a debt of gratitude to no one more than to Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*. Replying to certain strictures of the Sandusky *Register*, the *Journal* says:

If the *Register* man will read the article he criticizes, he will find that it charges the demonetization of silver with only greatly increasing the cost of paying the interest and principal of the farmers' debts, instancing the fact that it requires a unit plus nearly 50 per cent. more of his wheat or other produce to pay as much of the debt as a single unit would have paid before gold and money which is now all a gold-valued currency were artificially raised in value. If a farm had upon it a mortgage of $20,000 in 1873, five years' payment of 3,600 bushels of wheat a year would have paid it, but now it would require five years' payment of 5,500 bushels of wheat a year to pay off a debt of $20,000. The farmer has got no value for that additional cost of his original debt; but it has satisfied the money-mongers of the age and their tools in national Legislatures that the farmer's creditor is virtually paid $28,000 for a debt of $20,000.

If we had said what we did not say, but what the *Register* charges us with saying: that to monometalism and the tariff was partly, and indeed largely, due the immense burden of farm debts in the West, we would have merely advanced a perfectly tenable proposition. It is, indeed, an assertion of axiomatic validity that an agency which seriously impairs the value of the main productions of a people (which monometalism does), or an agency that takes immense tributes from the productions of any class of people, not for their own benefit but for the benefit of others (which the tariff does for the farmers), must cripple their money resources and drive them into debt, as a stand-off or deferment of final bankruptcy.

How forcibly does all this apply to the farmers of the South! It is too much the fashion to speak in contemptuously pitying terms of their debts and mortgages, never considering the circumstances under which this indebtedness was incurred. The storm of war beat upon them pitilessly—especially upon those whose lot was cast along the line of Sherman's baleful and devastating "March to the Sea;" they were swept clean of everything which could aid them in beginning life anew; it seemed as if all the destroying powers of the conflict were combined to render their ruin complete—stock, provisions, household furniture and agricultural implements gone; and if, in the providence of God, the invader's torch spared the homestead, only that and the land remained. But to sit down and brood was to go mad—to stand still was to starve; so they sought assistance wherever they could obtain it, and set to work to retrieve their fortunes, and pay out as best they could.

But the government, which had issued it and stamped it with its own sign-manual, cast a cloud upon the title of the "dollar of their fathers," demonetizing silver, and using every effort to unduly dignify and elevate gold in its place, while the same ruling powers, by a system of exorbitant tariff duty, have taxed them beyond endurance in all the necessaries of life, and, to crown all, there has been little or no diminution in the rate of interest for the loan of money. Can anyone imagine an aggregation of more disheartening difficulties? Can anyone imagine a class of men better entitled to respect and sympathy in their misfortunes?

God grant that brighter days are coming speedily for the Southern farmer. The welfare of the whole country is bound up in a great measure in his prosperity—for so long as his interests languish and are prostrate, neither commerce, the trades nor mechanical industries can flourish.

Which of these will it be: Stedman, Clark, Holt, Gilmer, Alexander, Carr, Armfield, Fowle or Jarvis? It is a bright array.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We publish to-day the second article on public schools by S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The article contains facts and figures which are worth considering, showing the great loss of money to the school fund by the failure of the colored population to list for taxation, and also the large amount that is lost by their inability to pay. Maj. Finger estimates the total loss from these causes alone at $68,772.56, and adding the loss to the poor fund, it is $85,990.77. Of course there are many insolvent accounts among the whites, which he estimates will make the total loss to the State $100,000.

It is, as the Superintendent says, a matter of no small importance—but where is the remedy? It is unavoidable in this as in all business that bad debts will be made, and unless thrift and prosperity enter every household there is no remedy. But the question will be asked, Are we, the white people, to be taxed and taxed to educate the negro? And if they solidly maintain their position to vote in direct opposition to our interest; if they are opposed to us in all things that tend to the advancement of our own and the State's welfare, why not in this matter give to each color its own share (as paid by the races) to educate them? The schools must be kept distinct and separate—why not the school fund?

THE STAR.—The Wilmington *Star* has entered upon another volume, and in six months more it will be of age. To say something good of it will be but reechoing the sentiments of the press and people generally. If its age has had any effect upon it, it has been to make it better; it is *sui generis*, and without its daily visits there would be a sad vacuum which could not be filled. Long life to it.

The *Scottish Chief*, a paper spoken of by our Wilson correspondent, which is to be established at Red Springs, is to be edited by Mr. R. T. Covington; but, from what we can learn, our friend Hamilton McMillan will contribute largely to it.

The Road Question Once More.

[For the Observer.]

WADE'S, N. C., March 26, 1888.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—In your issue of the 22nd inst. I see Mr. G. A. McDonald makes an effort to show that I misrepresented a part of what I called your attention to in my card of the 5th inst. I say an effort, because in my judgment he made a signal failure to accomplish his design. To the casual reader, however, his card might make quite a different impression, and lead a part of your readers to suppose me to be a prevaricator of truth—a habit very hateful to all good men, a habit, I am happy to say, I do not possess, for my lying propensities are not as yet fully developed. I do not propose to make any new charges against McDonald and his board, but rather to show that he was in error, not I. First, he calls your attention to the change he made as to the place he held his meetings, &c. Now I did not say that the supervisors did not advertise. I said if they did advertise that I had yet to find the man who would say he ever saw any notice of the change, and I say so yet. He says he did advertise at five different places, and believes I saw it because I called at his house and tendered him my August report. My! my! what thin stuff to base a belief upon! Why, sir, it was time to make my report, and because I made it to Mr. McDonald at his house he assumes to believe that I should know that the place for the supervisors to meet was changed. I will give George credit for having more common sense than this. "A drowning man will catch at straws." He says that report was the only one I ever made, and the others never have made any nor attended any of the meetings. Whether or not he is correct, I will not say, for I am not much of a disputant, but will say this: I have been overseer three years, and Mr. McDonald a supervisor nearly as long. Now, if I have never made but one report in all these three years, for mercy's sake why haven't I been prosecuted before now? And most assuredly I have not been. If his statements are correct, somebody else has failed in duty as well as myself, and who that somebody is the public can judge. Anyhow, we would have made our February report had it not been for the causes I alluded to in my first letter. The question might be asked why, then, we were so particular to make our February report. It might be this: we heard, and on good authority, that presentments were made at the sitting of our last Superior Court against our supervisors. After this report was circulated, dark clouds seemed to hover over our once happy and peaceful domains. We could sniff trouble from afar; in fact, the air seemed "rife with dire portents." So, we prepared to "toe the mark" and be as polite to our supervisors as so many dancing masters. You see we knew what manner of man we had to deal with.

Mr. McDonald probably forgot to state that R. S. Talbot was appointed road overseer last December, and never had an opportunity to make a report or attend a meeting. "Tote fair with us, old pard." Mr. McDonald, in his second correction, nearly corroborates my statement in regard to Mr. M. Autry's case, only gives it in a different spirit, which I don't blame him for—it is bad enough as he gives it himself. The third correction Mr. McDonald tries to make is the worst failure of all, but the most hurtful, given as he gives it. This is what he says: "Mr. Godwin says the Squire said after the trial, and in my presence, that he did not think they ought to be punished." I denounce that statement, and can prove it by your issue of the 8th inst. This is what I said: "After the trial Mr. Godwin expressed himself publicly, in the presence of several gentlemen (I think Mr. McDonald was present), saying that he did not believe we ought to be punished." Now, Mr. McDonald means no harm or is a very incorrect reader (and I hardly think the latter probable), or he would quote me correctly. I said I thought he was present. I think yet he was present. I gave him then, and will give him now, the benefit of the doubt, endeavoring all the time to extend to him the courtesies due from one gentleman to another. I. W. Godwin did express himself as I said, and, further, he told Constable Baker to tell Sheriff McQueen he did not believe we ought to be punished. Mr. Baker could not see the Sheriff, he being very sick at the time, but told Jailor Clark what Godwin said.

I may be rather plain and outspoken in this matter, but duty to myself and my five comrades, who suffered the humiliation of being confined in the common jail of this county, demands it. We thought, and the public must have thought, that we were persecuted. And now, to be held up in false colors, as your correspondent did the writer, shows but too plainly that there were other designs than the simple discharge of his duty. We have suffered, been tormented and imprisoned, and unkind must be the man who can taunt us with slurs and contradictions when it is so well known that I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth. I tried in my first, and have tried in this, to be as mild and modest as the nature of the case would allow, using as few personalities as I could. This, however, if published, will be the last attempt I shall make on this issue, let what may or will be said. I would not have written this had Mr. McDonald quoted me correctly. Before closing, I would like to ask Mr. McDonald to read for our sakes the 109th Psalm.

I do not think that being jailed has developed me into a man of any considerable importance, but if you would like I will give you my views on the road law as soon as I can find a "thin" place in my business.

I am, Very respectfully,
S. C. GODWIN.

Our Wilson Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The State Normal School will be held at Wilson as usual; Prof. McIver, of Peace Institute, has been elected Principal, with Prof. Warren, of Wilson Collegiate Institute, as Superintendent. It would be difficult to find two gentlemen better qualified than the two last named. A large attendance of teachers is expected, and ample arrangements for their accommodation will be perfected. Judging from the disposition of the last General Assembly, we predict that after this year there will no longer be any appropriation for normal schools.

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Wilson can boast of the largest skating rink in the State, built at a cost of $4,000. If fitted up as a public hall, perhaps 2,000 persons could be comfortably seated. A military company could perform all its evolutions within it.

***

Who will be nominated for Governor? is a question often asked. Popular sentiment does not crystallize rapidly. Few seem to have decided convictions as to the most available man to lead the Democratic column. Stedman and Clark are the most prominent candidates in the East. The name of Gov. Jarvis will be presented, and there is a strong feeling among the masses in his favor. With the momentous issues before us we must make no blunder.

***

We have read with great pleasure the recent address of Dr. W. C. McDuffie before the Y. M. C. A. of Fayetteville. Instead of following the old beaten paths, the lecturer leads us over untrodden heights, presenting to our minds grander views than any hitherto presented. The address is an elegant production, and it would be well if the Association would give the public generally an opportunity to read and appreciate it.

***

During a recent visit to Fayetteville we strolled through the Cross Creek Cemetery. In this rushing, go-ahead age, few stop to think what an interesting local history might be written of the men and events of the past. Standing by the grave of Judge Potter, we were reminded of the famous suit instituted in the early part of the present century by Earl Granville to recover the territory embraced in the old Granville patent. The case was tried before Judge Potter, who decided adversely to the claimant, who appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The suit failed for want of a prosecution bond, and the territory claimed covered a large portion of North Carolina. The attorney for the Earl was Francis S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Prominent among the monuments is that of Capt. John Crow, who in early life commanded a man-of-war in the British navy. He was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and composed the appropriate lines inscribed on the monument:

I've crossed the seas till I am tired,
Some place of rest I've long desired;
From rocks and shoals this place seem'd clear,
So I, in peace, have anchored here.

We failed to find the grave of Dr. Hopkins Sibley, the father of Gen. Sibley, of the Confederate army. Dr. Sibley was the grandson of Dr. Hopkins, famous as the founder of the Hopskinians, a religious sect in the North. In the northern part of the cemetery is the grave of John Dick Eccles, the first lawyer ever born in Fayetteville, who died within the recollection of the writer. As a jurist, "he stalked a conqueror among the proudest of his peers." His last appearance at the bar, we believe, was in the case of the heirs of Susanna Robinson vs. McLennan. He is said to have possessed the eloquence of Webster with the stately dignity of Pitt. What an array of intellect the Fayetteville bar presented in that "elder day," when Eccles, Toomer, Strange and others were the great lights of the profession! We shall never see their like again. †

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Excitement in Raleigh—Bank Defaulters "Skip" to Canada.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The city is in a state of extraordinary excitement. The crowds on the streets are greater than those collected on the day after the earthquake. Knots of men with strained smiles and forced faces are telling of their own and their friends' losses.

The State Bank has been gutted. It has been robbed by its President, Mr. Charles Cross, ex-Chief Clerk of the Auditor's Department, Vice President of the Y. M. C. A., and son-in-law of the largest stockholder, Mrs. Jno. G. Williams, once the only woman-president of a bank in the United States, and widow of the late Jno. G. Williams, founder of the bank and a big financier. The other robber is Mr. Samuel C. White, Cashier, and brother of Mrs. Williams. The thieves stole the belongings of their nearest brethren. The stealage is put at $300,000, and that may undercut the amount. All last night the sad directors sat. They counted with all their might and main, but they could not find leavings enough to go on with the day's business, so they ordered the doors closed. This morning the placard,

THIS BANK IS CLOSED,

stared at the frightened and heartsick depositors, as they came down the principal street on the way to their business and to their offices. It is a melancholy affair, and will bring widespread disaster, suffering and ruin.

All the other banks are solid, and doing business as usual.

An explanation of the defalcation is that the will of Jno. G. Williams provides that the estate shall be settled up and divided ten years after his death. That date will fall on the 13th of May, and every effort of the Bank has been made to work up to a division on that day. The reckless management, shortage and confusion of affairs showed the President and Directors that a satisfactory exhibit could not be made.

Then followed the false affidavits of last quarter and the impending danger of detection. The thought of flight must have come then, and with it the hope of plenty in a distant land by a short cut to a bold, audacious and cruel robbery. They took everything but the bank, and could not take that. These students of larceny are supposed to have been well-advised, and to have timed every movement in chronological order. The Cashier went to Chapel Hill to visit a dear and sick relative, and the President went to New York on business; with plethoric valises they fled, and the people mourn them as not dead but gone hence.

The sympathy of all is with the victims, and every effort will be made to turn the contingent remainder to the best use. The depositors may get back 75 cents on the dollar. Deposits are $220,000; real estate, $75,000; cash in silver, which could not be conveniently transported, $15,000 to $20,000, to which may be added the chips and whetstones of stray notes, office furniture, etc., amounting up to $150,000. This is a sanguine estimate. It would violate propriety to mention individual losses. The severest losses are the small savings taken from the working people.

A bright little school-ma'am said to-day: "I've lost one hundred dollars; not much, but all I had, and I will miss my summer trip home to my mother." The dew came into her eyes, and does into your readers', no doubt, for the poor little woman. Another good market woman wept in her stall as she mourned the loss of $200—all the hard profits of little sales of a dime's and a nickel's worth. And so on and so on, until you get sick, and go away to yourself, and can't stay to yourself.

But after all, it's a thunder clap. It will clear the sky of business. It will make men more careful, and give a keener sense to responsibility. We will forget it, and it will get blunted and common-place. But to-day it is distressing. Politics is forgotten. Everything is centered in the greatest calamity the city has ever had.

Col. Wharton J. Green for Congress.

[For the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 27, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—No name has as yet been proposed for Congressman for the Third District in the coming election, and I feel that I but voice the sentiment of the majority of its voting population when I suggest for that honorable position COLONEL WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland. I would in no sense or manner underrate the eminent abilities of the present incumbent, Maj. Chas. W. McClammy, or disparage the claims of other good Democrats in the district, for be it said to our praise, that whoever may be the nominee, he will receive the hearty and loyal support of all *Democrats;* but still I am satisfied by careful enquiry that Col. Green would be by far the strongest and most available candidate before the people. The record of the last Congressional convention will prove this to be true, and since that time his political strength has steadily increased, for his loss at Washington has been recognized and felt throughout the district.

In that convention, on the first ballot, he lacked only a few votes of receiving a two-third majority, and during the succeeding ballots he easily led the other candidates, until the 335th ballot, and on this ballot he received 197 votes, if I am not mistaken.

His record in Congress speaks for itself. While there he was a most assiduous worker, and not one of his constituents was ever neglected. When his term of office expired he was, next to the chairman, at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, the most important one for us of all the committees, and besides held the chairmanship of a smaller committee.

His worth was just beginning to be recognized, and the Third District was consequently profiting by his increasing influence. Indeed, so earnestly, zealously and intelligently did he devote himself to every duty imposed upon him, and so ably and loyally did he champion every important measure proposed to the House relating to our interests and now become a part of the legislative history of the country, that he gained the confidence and high esteem of his colleagues, and thus reflected credit upon the entire State. Not long since this writer had the pleasure of reading a letter from Col. Hatch, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, in which he expressed high regard for Col. Green and the exceeding regret felt at his "irreparable loss" to the Committee.

He was instrumental in originating many important measures, and assisted in passing others, viz: the first appropriation to the public building in Wilmington; the placing of lights upon the lower Cape Fear; the opening up of the water ways in the eastern part of the district, and the establishment of numerous postoffices and postal routes throughout the district.

He introduced a bill, and secured its passage through his committee, abolishing the tax on fruit brandy.

He likewise introduced a bill proposing an income tax, which, if it had passed, would have caused *capital* to bear a proportionate part of the burden of taxation, which now it does not do.

His Food Adulteration Bill, also, came in one vote of passing Congress.

Through his and the chairman's influence, mainly, the bill allowing $15,000 to each State for an experiment station, looking to the encouragement and development of agricultural interests, was obtained.

Being in Congress on the change of the Administration, it was through his influence and instrumentality that nearly every Republican in this district was removed.

In short, Mr. Editor, he was a vigilant, wide-awake, working member, and, above and beyond every other consideration, he has been, is and always will be an unflinching, simon pure Democrat.

In private life he is a gentleman, and during the war he never flinched nor faltered, but served his country, in camp or prison, from the first gun at Sumter to the last at Appomattox.

As in the beginning, so in the end of this letter, I repeat that he is the strongest and most available candidate: strongest, because having had legislative experience, he has thereby gained political influence; and most available, because in him all sections have a fair exponent and all the people a just representative.

POPULUS.

W. L. Williams for the Senate.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As the nomination of a State Senator falls to Cumberland this year, it is time that we were looking around for a candidate. Permit me to suggest to the County Convention the name of W. L. WILLIAMS as one well qualified for that high and honorable position. He is a man of fine ability and undoubted integrity. He was a sterling soldier during the war, and has been a sterling Democrat ever since, never wavering in his devotion to the party, but always the consistent advocate of a white man's government. The times call for such a man; let the call be answered. FARMER.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

[Wash. Cor. Baltimore Sun, 20th.]

There was a breezy debate in the United States Senate to-day over the bill introduced Monday by Mr. Blair, Republican, of New Hampshire, to give the preference for civil service appointments to wounded and disabled Confederates among men who had been "disloyal" during the war. The debate grew out of the demand of Mr. Blair for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Blair said that he did not apologize for the introduction of the bill, and that the apology should rather come from those who opposed its second reading and reference to a committee. He had no apprehension that the "gray-haired traitors of the South" would fail of due discrimination in their favor; and one reason why this bill was introduced was because they had succeeded altogether too largely in securing such discrimination thus far. He asked nothing but the usual courtesy for his bill.

Mr. Daniel said that if the question were one of courtesy or of discourtesy to the Senator who had introduced the bill there would be no doubt in his mind as to how he should vote. He felt incapable of offering discourtesy to any Senator, and certainly he should go very far to avoid doing so toward one who had been inspired by such magnanimous and generous sentiment as that which the Senator from New Hampshire had exhibited. But no public question could ever be belittled by a question of courtesy. The question before the Senate was the propriety of the consideration of the bill. If it had gone to a committee in due course without vote or comment no one would have felt that there was anything improper in it, but, since a question had been made upon it, that question had to be met, and he trusted that no ex-Confederate in the Senate would dodge that question, although doubtless his emotion might incline him to do so. If he (Mr. Daniel) could, with propriety, decline to vote on the question he would do so, because, in his judgment, it did not become a Confederate soldier to ask the United States government for any pecuniary right or privelege. The Confederate soldier had boldly laid down the gauntlet of war; and when he came out of the war he had contempt for but two classes of men engaged in it—first, those who made apologies, and second, those who demanded them. Questions of great international strife and of great social conflicts never descended to personalities, but were governed by the great philosophies of human existence. He had no doubt that the Senator from New Hampshire had introduced the bill in a spirit of benevolence, kindness and generosity, but it had not been called for by any Confederate, nor had it grown out of the demands of public sentiment. The wise legislation of the world was generally that which had public opinion behind it. There had been no public discussion of the subject. There had been no wide debate about it, either North or South. The Senator from New Hampshire had stated that he originated the bill, and he (Mr. Daniel) ventured to believe that its origin was entirely confined to the lucubrations of the Senator's own mind. While he had great respect for that Senator he could not feel that, in this instance, he (Mr. Blair) had acted wisely, or in consonance with the public spirit of the country. All that the Confederate soldier asked from the United States was that he should stand equal before its laws, and should have a fair opportunity to work out his own salvation. He would venture to say that there was not a town or hamlet from the Potomac to the Rio Grande where a Confederate soldier was to be seen in rags or tatters, or begging his bread in its streets. There was not a palace or hut where the Confederate soldier was not always a welcome and honored guest. There was no danger of any honorable and true man, however humble he might be or however small his fortune, dying on the roadside because no good Samaritan would come by to lend him a helping hand. All that the ex-Confederates asked was not special priveleges, but to be respected in their rights of American citizenship, which they had assumed knowingly and intentionally, and which they intended to abide by (God helping them) in such a manner that no man could justly lift against them the finger of scorn, or apply to them an insulting epithet.

Mr. Hawley expressed himself as personally grateful to the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel) for his statesmanlike speech.

☞Go to the Grand Opening at Rose & Leak's to-day.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

HOW MEN DIE.

If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many however have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little aid to the weakened Lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a Cough, Cold or any trouble of the throat or Lungs, give that old and well known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be, "benefactor of any home.

THE ReV. GEO. H. THAYER, Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and Wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker-Mouth. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Paine's Celery Compound

A NERVE TONIC. Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE. Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC. In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

NEW, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

The LARGEST Supply Ever brought to Fayetteville is at

SEDBERRY'S.

He Will NOT Sell an Old Paper.

feb 23 tf

MILLINERY.

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.

Handsome Line of

HOSIERY, CORSETS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, ZEPHYR, EMBROIDERY SILK, SATINS, RIBBONS, COLLARETTES, &c.,

Cheap for Cash.

MRS. DYE.

EASTER CARDS

At McNEILL & CO'S.

An elegant line of EASTER CARDS and BOOKS have just arrived, at prices to suit all,

From 5 cents to $3.00.

Among the Books for Easter we would mention as especially beautiful, are: "The Message of the Dove," "The Master's Presence," "The Lilly and the Cross," "The Divine Peace," "Easter-Tide," "Sunshine," and lots of others, at prices

From 25 cents to $1.00.

CALL EARLY AND EXAMINE THEM, AT

McNEILL & CO'S. - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD Rock Lime,

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of Farming Implements Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

THE Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

Improved Cotton Seed.

I have a few bales of genuine "PETERKIN" COTTON SEED for sale. These seed have been carefully sacked and cared for, and show for themselves just what they are. They gave a yield at my Gin this season of from 40½ lbs. to 42 lbs. of Lint to 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton. The yield, both in the field and at the gin, exceeds any I have ever seen. The price of seed is saved in the first picking. Come and see them and you will buy them.

For further information in regard to these seed, I refer to Capt. David Jones and Mr. W. H. Tomlinson. JAS. D. McNEILL.

jan 19 tf Merchant Mills.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MARCH 29, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. H.—Hardware, &c.
A. GARRASON—Groceries, &c.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Goods.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Undertaking &c.
BROWN & RODDICK—New Spring Goods.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Postponement.

Sunday is Easter. Appropriate services will be held at St. John's.

There was a slight fall of snow on Thursday, just enough to say it snowed.

Old folks say that Good Friday is a lucky day to plant beans, squashes, etc., etc.

To-morrow is Good Friday, which is observed as a day of fasting and prayer by Catholics, Episcopalians, &c.

The cars on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway made their first regular trip to Ararat, the new station, on Tuesday last. Next, Mount Airy.

The citizens of Jonesboro are making great preparations for Fayetteville Presbytery, which meets in that town on April the 11th.

Sportsmen, Saturday is the last day you can kill partridges. You must adopt the up-country plan, and go a-fishing on Easter Monday.

Hon. D. G. Fowle will deliver the address at the closing exercises of the Salem High School at Huntley, Sampson county, on the 18th of May.

Think of it, five livery and sale stables in Fayetteville, to say nothing of occasional Scotch fairs. Fayetteville is a great depot for horses.

Mr. G. M. Rose, we understand, will deliver the address of welcome to the members of the Medical Convention, which meets here in May.

On Tuesday night of last week, during the storm, five convicts escaped from the stockade on the Madison Branch of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Coffee, we are glad to know, is declining. It is still too high for poor folks, and we learn that many of our people are using the old "war drink," *rye*—not distilled, but mixed with a little coffee.

The surveying party on the C. F. & Y. V., which left here last week, will make only a preliminary survey between this place and Wilmington. On their return trip the work will be more complete.

Surely, no one can say that our merchants are lacking in enterprise when they know that the firm of A. E. Rankin & Co. are about to erect a turpentine distillery in Alaska. Well, they are energetic men.

Our hopes of low-priced shad are again blighted. The rise of forty feet in the river did it; but our loss may be the gain of our up-country friends, for the continued high water permits the fish to pass by us unmolested.

PROMPT.—The Phœnix Fire Insruance Company, of Hartford, represented by Mr. J. C. Haigh, paid to Mrs. S. S. Robinson, on the 22nd inst., the full insurance ($1,500) on her house, which was burned on the 14th of March.

The alarm of fire on Friday last was caused by the burning of the roof of Miss Winslow's dwelling, near the Court House. Its timely discovery prevented a big blaze. As it was, a few buckets of water were sufficient to extinguish it.

Two gas lamps were placed at the Wilson depot last week. It was an absolute necessity. Passengers have complained that they could not see their way. We hardly expect to see many improvements made at the depot, for they are hoping and expecting to hear the word, "Move on!"

The great equinoctial storm of last week, with its flood of rain, caused a forty-feet rise in the Cape Fear. This is the third or fourth freshet that we have had in the past two months. It is said that only so much rain falls during the year. If so, our supply will be a limited one this summer.

March is a windy month, and the present one proves no exception. It is the coldest we ever remember. On Thursday evening the wind blew furiously, and by night, wheeling around to the north, it brought winter back again, and Friday morning the thermometer stood at 22° and 23°. Ice was plenty, and the young leaves of the peach and pear were blighted beyond recovery. If the fruit is not killed, then we are willing to believe that fruit is never killed in March; but we fear that this year has proved the exception to the rule.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO RELATIVES.—A letter has been received by an elderly gentleman of this town from W. C. Crawford, Alvardo, Texas, asking for information in regard to relations in this section. He states that he was born in Fayetteville in 1804, that his father and mother died when he was small, and he was carried to Texas. He writes that his grandmother was named Carroll, that he had an aunt named Love, and that he had three brothers, John, Daniel and Neill. Can anyone give this old gentleman the information he so longs for? Any particulars in regard to this family, if sent to this office, will be forwarded to Mr. Crawford.

HIVES OF INDUSTRY.—Dullness may pervade other parts of the community, but there is one locality in the town of Fayetteville where there seems to be "no rest for the weary" while the day lasts—the contracted but bustling area embracing the ice factory, Watson's machine and tool factory, Faircloth & Lockamy's wool-carding and grist mill, the Novelty Works, Welsh's and other blacksmith and repair shops, lumber yards, the C. F. & Y. V. Depot, always the centre of stirring life—not to mention the livery and sales stables of J. A. Lambeth, W. D. Gaster and others, where, as elsewere, there is always a busy and sometimes a lively scene, and fun for the small boy as well as the grown man is afforded by the "bucking" Texas pony or the stubborn mule; these latter advertise themselves, and there is not a nook or corner in Cumberland and the surrounding counties so far behind the times as not to know that Fayetteville is the market for good stock.

But our chief object is to call attention to the unceasing industry characterizing the out-of-the-way places to which many of our people are strangers: First, the ice factory, where by wonderful discoveries machinery has made nature's gifts subservient to the will of man, and we see the pure crystal water turned into ice, to give comfort to the sick and luxury to those who enjoy God's greatest blessing—health. The mere act of doing the thing, like the telegraph, seems simple enough after it has been explained; yet six thousand years and more had rolled around before the marvelous process was unfolded to man. It is indeed a wonderful machine, and Fayetteville, through the energetic spirit of Messrs. Starr & Williams, now enjoys its benefits, for which we are thankful, as it is a blessing in many ways.

Next we come to Messrs. Faircloth & Lockamy's wool-carding and grist mill, and thence across the street to the large establishment of Mr. Walter Watson, which not only here at home, but through all the Southern land where trees are boxed and turpentine dipped, has a reputation for making the best tools in the naval store business, while Mr. Watson's well-known skill gives precedence to his work over much of like kind from Northern makers. Such a man, with so great energy, deserves all the success that he has achieved. A little farther on up this street you will find the Novelty Works of Messrs Sutton & Henzi—two men who a year ago were entire strangers to this community, but whose skill, workmanship and fair dealing have recommended them not to the town only, but daily by degrees to the surrounding country. Their work on the Hotel LaFayette and the new stores is an evidence of what they can do, while their shops, like Mr. Watson's, are kept humming with machinery in constant motion, to fill orders flowing in continuously.

In the same vicinity you come to the fine large freight depot, where Mr. G. W. Lake and two or three accomplished assistants are loading and unloading cars, receiving freight from all quarters, and at the same time piling and dispatching drays for merchants of the town. This is certainly a busy quarter, and ere long on the same street a handsome depot will be built, where in not many months the cars will load and unload for our "city by the sea," Wilmington.

It looks as if manufactures and manufacturers were certainly here, and that its close proximity to railroad facilities will in the future make this section of Fayetteville hum even more busily than at present. The familiarity of our people with these industries which are daily growing around them prevents them from being sensible of their importance; but if you but number the hands employed and the mouths fed from these small enterprises, you will be amazed. Count them up: here quite 100 men or more get their daily bread, each supplying his family, that with working-classes rarely falls below six, and you find 600, or nearly one-tenth of our population, fed and clothed by the proceeds of this labor.

What, then, would be the result should our town continue to build up manufactures! Think of the increase of trade, population and wealth, and the benefits it would confer upon many a man and family, who for want of constant work often lie down at night poorly fed! We might go on and point out many things showing the benefit and necessity of manufactures, but those we have named give every evidence that they are necessary—that they are our hope.

INSURANCE.—The very large amount of money that is paid here for life and fire insurance, and the very small amount returned, especially on life, has made us think that a life insurance company here would be a paying institution. There is an institution here, on the assessment plan, with forty members, which has paid at the least calculation one hundred dollars per month for the past five or six years—fully seven thousand dollars. Besides this, there are three or four others which have paid equally as much or more, and thus far only two deaths. In these assessment companies the amount paid is small, while double the amount is paid by individuals in the old-line companies, and the sum total expended is enormous.

We are a great advocate of insurance; we believe it to be the duty of every married man to provide in this way for his wife and children, and for young men to take endowment policies, to provide for a future contingency. But we can see no reason, if a sufficient number can be obtained to place the business on a good foundation, why we cannot take our own insurance. The only trouble is getting the confidence of the people. The benefit that each and all would receive by keeping their money at home, investing it here in good and safe securities, must be plain to all. We would like much to see a full statement of the amount expended; we know it would astound our readers, and make them ask, as we do, "Why not do our own insurance?"

This is no wild-cat scheme; it is a practicable, business-like way of doing for ourselves what we pay others to do, and it is one of the ways to utilize our money for our own benefit.

THE TENTH OF MAY.—"The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced;" all other afflictions we willingly put away from us and strive to forget, but this one grief we cherish as a precious but melancholy heritage.

If this be so of death, the common lot of humanity, how especially true should it be of the dead who were self-immolated for their country—for liberty—for justice; whose graves are the resting-places of a nation's defenders; who, if they could not save the cause so dear to them, covered it with imperishable lustre. Time and decay may be stronger than sculptured tablet or memorial shaft, and the crumbling marble may mingle in indistinguishable dust with the sacred relics it commemorates; but the flight of years cannot absolve posterity from the duty which it owes to men whose principles and achievements live now in history. "Nature emits no light to illumine the grave; darkness and silence rest there"—but God Himself, while proclaiming their immortality, has given to the children a sacred trust for fathers whose blood was a libation to their native land.

Let, then, each recurring year bring to the Confederate Memorial Day renewed feelings of reverent tenderness and love. We need no "fretted vault" or "storied urn;" in the green wreaths of our forests, the sweet flowers of the earth's bosom, and the loving hearts of our pure women, we offer tributes more precious than "perennial brass or monumental pile." We feel sure that the ladies of the Memorial Society will not relax their efforts to make the coming Tenth of May as beautiful and touching as in all preceding years, and it will give us pleasure to aid them in any way in our power.

THE FIRST VOTARIES OF SPRING.—On one of the few genial afternoons with which we have been recently favored, a pleasing picture greeted us as we passed up Haymount—a flock of merry, happy schoolchildren, led by their charming young teacher, who had been in quest of the mountain rose, and were returning well-laden with the exquisite flower. This is one of the first pleasures of spring to childhood and early youth, and is only a little less delightful than the time-honored 1st of May picnic.

And the little mountain rose must be sought and wooed in its own snug retreat by its eager lovers. It wants but a modest couch for its resting-place; where, sheltered by a tuft of wire-grass, and clinging to the bare white sand of the hill-side, with the murmuring sough of the wind in the pines far overhead, this graceful Trailing Arbutus exhales its perfume, and blooms away in all its fresh beauty and gladness. But it disdains the luxuries of the greenhouse and the trim parterre, and we have never heard that the most enthusiastic florist had succeeded in transplanting it to a foreign life and a foreign soil.

EGYPT COAL-FIELDS.—It is gratifying to learn that there is a decided prospect of re-opening the Egypt coal mine. During the late war the product of this mine was extensively used at the Confederate Arsenal and in the foundries then in operation here, and was also used by many families.

The company is composed of Samuel A. Henszey, of Philadelphia, President and Treasurer; A. H. Leftwich, of Greensboro, Vice President, and J. P. Stedman, of Chatham, Agent. It has been incorporated with a capital of $250,000, and its object is to re-open and operate this mine on an extensive scale. We suppose that the determination of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Co. to extend their road to Wilmington has given fresh encouragement to the owners of the mine. The great trouble has been that they were not able to ship without breakage of bulk, which made the coal too expensive for use. The mine is 463 feet deep, and has (we believe) all the necessary appliances for commencing work at once. Now let some active man start a foundry here.

DEATH OF REV. MARTIN MCQUEEN.—In our last issue we recorded the death of the wife, mother-in-law and child of Rev. Martin McQueen, and to-day it is our sad duty to say that he has in just one week from the day of their death followed them. It is indeed a sad picture that in one week's time the heads of a household should be thus swept away. Mr. McQueen was about 60 years of age, a native of Robeson county, a man of decided talent, a graduate of Davidson College, and has been a faithful servant in the Lord's Vineyard for nearly forty years, laboring incessantly. His death is a sad loss, not only to the people of Moore county, but to the church which he had served so well, and he dies beloved and lamented by a host of friends.

A SERIOUS TAX.—The long continuation of winter is hard upon wood buyers. More wood has been used this year (so say many) than in any previous winter. It is an awful tax—especially when the cart loads, said to contain a quarter of a cord, and the wagon loads, said to contain half a cord, contain only half that quantity. As a protection to the poor, there should be some some rule or law to govern it, and a wood inspector would not be out of place.

Messrs. S. Sheetz & Son have in store for rent the new Cronly Invalid Bed—one of the most useful and necessary inventions of the day.

Y. M. C. A.—There will be a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at the Library Rooms on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

"GABRIEL'S HORN."—Last week one of the engines at Jonesboro, whose throttle was out of gear, when fired up about 4 o'clock in the morning, began to whistle; and, in spite of all efforts, continued its music for an hour or more. It waked up the people of Jonesboro, and the *Express* says that it frightened some of the colored people of Sanford out of their wits; one old negro was scared nearly to death, believing that it was the distant blast of "Gabriel's horn."

A COMPARISON.—The largest and the smallest hams we ever saw were displayed last week by Mr. S. G. Ayer in front of his store. The largest weighed in a fraction of 50 pounds and the smallest 1 pound.

Read in another column our own Raleigh correspondent's graphic and entertaining narrative of the great bank defalcation in that city.

We understand that the Salem Orchestra Company will visit Fayetteville on their return from Wilmington.

Personals.

Mrs. John Shaw went North last week to buy her Spring stock of millinery.

Mrs. W. T. Gibbs and Mrs. W. S. Jessup are on a visit to their mother, Mrs. A. Overbaugh.

Miss Mary Smith left for New York on Monday, to purchase a stock of the latest styles of Spring goods.

Capt. J. B. Broadfoot has been commissioned by the Governor Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Colonel.

The Rev. W. S. Lacy, of Jonesboro, has accepted an invitation to lecture before the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City this summer.

The Wilson *Advance* speaks in high terms of Mr. Hamilton McMillan, who is now engaged in school teaching at Wilson. He is spoken of as a man of superior attainments.

Dr. T. M. Hunter, President of the North Carolina Dental Association, has changed the time of holding the meeting to June 12th, 13th and 14th. It will convene at Raleigh.

Mr. Frank Thornton returned home last week. He was snow-bound at West Philadelphia for two days. None of the passengers were able to leave the cars. He went to New York as soon as the way was open, and, as usual, laid in an immense stock.

Rev. Joseph Wheeler and Mr. D. N. McLean were the only representatives from this section to the Sunday Shool Conference at Raleigh last week. They returned much pleased with the general interest taken in this matter by the churches in all parts of the State.

We had a call on Monday from Mr. B. G. Crisp, son of the Rev. J. C. Crisp, a young lawyer and a recent graduate of Trinity, who is about to take charge of the editorial department of a paper to be established at the growing town of Siler City, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. The paper is to be Democratic.

Capt. J. B. Broadfoot has moved from Ramsey street to Haymount, and now occupies the Matthews residence recently vacated by Mr. A. A. Harrington. Mr. Jas. D. McNeill will occupy the residence vacated by Capt. Broadfoot, and Rev. A. L. Phillips will move into the Presbyterian Parsonage when Mr. McNeill goes out.

DIED.

PARKS.—Suddenly, at Franklinsville, N. C., on the 25th inst., ANABELLA, wife of Hugh Parks. Mrs. Parks was the daughter of the late Jas. G. Cook of this place, and had been married only a very short time. Her death is a great shock to her many relatives here.

☞ Go to the Grand Opening at Rose & Leak's to-day.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60@75
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	13	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	8½@8¾	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	7@8½	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30@35	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	40@50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	10	SALT,	1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	7½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	9
CORN MEAL—	70	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	@70	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	75@85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¾ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 34 cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9½ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 36 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 87½ cents per bbl. for strained and 82½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK

Take this opportunity to inform the public that their

NEW SPRING STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE AND IN STORE.

They simply wish to make a modest announcement through the papers, for they believe that their large and carefully selected stock will advertise itself.

ROSE & LEAK

Invite with confidence inspection and comparison of their goods and prices. Their stock embraces

ALL THE NOVELTIES

(Including the new and fashionable shades) in elegant and beautiful

DRESS FABRICS,

TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
LOVELY LACES,
RICH EMBROIDERIES, &c.

ROSE & LEAK

Would call attention also to their large stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's

Fine Shoes;

To their stock of To their stock of

Fashionable Hats

IN SILK, STIFF-BRIM AND STRAW;

To their stock of To their stock of

MATTINGS, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, TRUNKS, &c.

☞ In short, ROSE & LEAK'S stock was never larger or of as good a class of goods as at present.

Come and See if This is True.

☞ Sole agents for North Carolina Carpeting.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

March 29, 1888. 3t

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

New Goods

FOR SPRING TRADE!

NEW DRESS GOODS,

ORIENTAL FLOUNCING,

ORIENTAL LACES,

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY,

LACE CURTAINS.

Latest Novelties in——Latest Novelties in

PARASOLS.

Full Line of——Full Line of

CORSETS.

Beautiful——Beautiful——Beautiful

Corset Covers.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Something New Every Day.

REMEMBER,

WE ARE NOW KEEPING

SHOES.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

New Bookstore

OPENING

POSTPONED

A Few Days

ON ACCOUNT OF

The Late Severe Storm North

(CAUSING DELAY IN SHIPPING).

Notice of Opening Will Be Given the Public.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

mar 29 tf

OPEN!—OPEN!

H. H. H.

Huske's Hardware House

We are open and ready for business.

Our stock is arriving daily, and being carefully arranged as it comes in.

WE ARE MAKING CAREFUL PURCHASES, | *AND PAYING CASH FOR THEM.*

OUR STOCK OF

Plows, Castings, Pitchforks, Shovels, Hoes, &c.,

IS LARGE.

WE HAVE A NICE SELECTION OF

GARDEN AND FLOWER

SEEDS, RAKES, &c.,

FOR LADIES.

Wagon and Cart Materials,

BUGGY WHEELS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

A FINE LINE OF

Buggy Whips.

We would be pleased to have you call on us.

SHINGLES.

We are handling Shingles in large quantities, and are on the market for from one thousand to one hundred thousand lots.

B. R. HUSKE,

mar 29 tf MANAGER.

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Practical FUNERAL Directors and Embalmers,

have lately added to their already large stock a full line of "ROBES" for ladies, gents and children, from lowest to finest grades; also, a full line of Draped Cloth Caskets, Metallic Cases, Children's Glass White Caskets, etc.

There is now nothing needed to make our Undertaker's Department complete in all its arrangements, and as it is well to face the fact that all must die, it will not be amiss to come and examine our stock. Mr. H. Sheetz, who has lately perfected himself in the art of embalming, is now fully prepared to undertake any work in his line, and respectfully asks the patronage of the white people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

S. SHEETZ & SON.

☞ Cheap home-made Coffins a specialty.

mch 29 tf

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

TOILET CREAM
PREVENTS
CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

TOILET CREAM
CURES
CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

TOILET CREAM
SOFTENS AND WHITENS THE SKIN.

TOILET CREAM
Is harmless, nicely perfumed, free from grease, and is an elegant requisite for the toilet.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

W. W. DOUGHTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Poultry,

STALLS 51, 52, 53 AND 54,
THIRD STREET MARKET,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

☞ Solicits consignments of Eggs, Poultry, Early Vegetables, Strawberries, etc. Prompt returns. Best references. mch 22 1m

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞ Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

Seed. LANDRETH'S Seed.

ARE ALWAYS

RELIABLE and FRESH.

Don't buy any others, as LANDRETH'S are the only Seed burned at the end of the Season.

We have just received the largest lot ever brought to this market, and have

Any Variety You Wish,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES,

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S DRUG STORE.

GARDEN SEED,

FRESH AND GENUINE,

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

Garden Seed in Variety,

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

Peas, Beans and Corn

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

THE CELEBRATED KAFFIR CORN

At PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S.

INGALLS AT GETTYSBURG.

Did Ingalls stand at Gettysburg
Against the hundred lines of gray?
And did he fall, as Hancock fell,
And did he take a wound for pay?
Oh, yes, he fought, but not that day—
Far from the fiery rain of shell
He fought, a thousand miles away.

Did Ingalls ride at Gettysburg
As gallantly as Marshal Ney,
Along the flaming brow of hell,
With heart of oak, without dismay,
Beneath the Southern cannons' play,
Whose guns rang out the rebel knell
And shattered Longstreet's lines of gray?

Did Ingalls bleed at Gettysburg,
And was he foremost in the fray?
By country hearths do soldiers tell
That Ingalls barred the Southern way?
Oh, yes, he fought—that is to say—
You know—you *see*—ahem—ah, well—
He fought, a thousand miles away.

Was Ingalls crowned at Gettysburg
With Fame's unfading laurel leaf;
Borne glorious from the conquered field
A nation's pride, a peerless chief?
No, from that battle—to be brief—
He was not borne upon a shield;
That day he tried a chicken thief!

—*N. Y. Star.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Improvement of the Cotton Plant.

[American Agriculturist.]

Many of the so-called long-staple upland varieties of cotton owe their distinctive peculiarities to the attempts to improve the quality of upland varieties, by hybridizing with the Sea Island. The object sought was to lengthen the staple by using the Sea Island on the one hand, and secure productiveness from the upland on the other. These efforts have generally resulted in an improvement in the lint, but with such reduction in productiveness as to destroy the advantage gained in the quality of the lint. In some instances, however, decided advantages have been gained. There are many varieties of the upland which have very distinct characteristics, indicating that they have been thoroughly established. Besides those resulting from hybridizing with the Sea Island, others have been produced by selection, by continuing from year to year to select seed from stalks having the form, habits of growth and productiveness desired, on the principle that like produces like, and that such a careful selection will soon establish the type that is desired, and a new variety results. Plants are just as surely and readily improved by selection as animals, and the improvement resulting from judicious selection requires the same watchfulness for its perpetuation and maintenance in plants that is demanded for animals. Similar requirements are necessary in each case. No intelligent breeder would attempt to improve his stock by selection, without abundant feeding and judicious attention. Neither need we expect any decided improvement in the type and productiveness of our plants without abundant food and thorough cultivation. Nearly all of our cultivated plants have been developed into their present advanced state of productiveness, through the influence of domestication and accompanying high culture.

Swine Cholera.

[Southern Cultivator.]

By giving swine a variety of wholesome food, an abundance of pure water, comfortable clean shelters and quarters, and keeping as near to nature's treatment as the conditions of domestication will permit, we may nearly or altogether prevent the appearance of swine cholera. This statement is supported by so much evidence that it cannot be denied with reason. My father indulged in the expensive luxury of frequent outbreaks of cholera among his swine for years; then, becoming convinced that rational, careful treatment of the animals would prevent this disease, he stopped his search for a remedy and gave all his attention to sanitation and hygiene in the swine lot. That was almost twenty years ago, and there has been but one outbreak of disease among his swine since, and that carried off only five or six pigs. He has always been known as an extensive grower of the best hogs. He has reared nothing but pure-bred swine for a quarter of a century at least; hence he has further demonstrated that pure-bred swine may be protected from the disease. There is no reason why disease should prevail among swine more than other animals, except that swine are kept under conditions which are very unfavorable to health. Swine plague is produced by a bacterium, it is true, but other diseases produced by bacteria are quite common, and it is well known that general weakness favors these diseases, while a vigorous body is more than a match for the bacteria. No remedy for the genuine swine plague has been discovered; but that it may be almost, if not quite, prevented has been demonstrated by many swine raisers, and the measures of prevention are those which make swine raising all the more profitable, aside from the prevention of disease.

How to Harden Butter.

A method in practice among the best butter makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a sweet, clean flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

Cotton Seed Meal for Butter Makers.

[American Cultivator.]

It is certain that at present prices of butter many farmers can profitably use cotton-seed meal. It is a very rich food in oil, and gives the butter, even when made in winter, a better color than is obtainable from any other dry feed. Owing to its richness, only a small quantity can be given daily. Two pounds of this meal per day is enough for most cows, though after using it awhile this quantity may be slightly increased. Given with wheat bran or barley sprouts, it admirably supplements the deficiency of those feeds which are excellent for making quantity of milk, without regard to quality. If the cow is a good milker, cotton seed meal may be fed to her after she is put on grass as long as she will eat it.

Peas are better for growing pigs and early fattening than corn.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels,
Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.
oct 6 tf

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

A. V. MAULTSBY,

SOLE AGENT OF

J. P. McLEAN'S CELEBRATED

Cider Vinegar

AT 69 NORTH PERSON STREET.
dec 22 1y

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Bible Mash,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.]
apl 7 tf

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street.

We desire to inform the general public that we have added to our stock a

| BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, |

which we fully intend selling at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, having opened this department for the special purpose of allowing our patrons an opportunity of buying their Boots and Shoes on a very small margin for profits. Our whole stock of

| DRY GOODS |

has been gone over and re-marked at THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES it is possible for anyone to sell at; and our terms are strictly CASH.

There is no necessity of sending to New York or anywhere else for any such goods as we keep, for we guarantee the prices to be as low as they can be purchased; but we cannot do so and make charges, as it would be simply impossible, for credit and low prices are diametrically opposed and one of the moral impossibilities.

We offer the following THIS WEEK:—

| NEW DRESS GOODS, |
12½ cents, worth 25 cents.

| MANTLE COVERS, FANCY TABLE COVERS, TIDIES, &c. |

| BEAUTIFUL LINE SATEENS. |

| FULL LINE OF CORSETS, |
From 25 cents to $1.75.

| LADIES' COLLARS, |
5 cents, worth 20 cents.

☞Remember we keep SHOES.

BROWN & RODDICK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR ARGUMENTS ARE STRONG!

(BUT NOT OUR BUTTER!)

WE AIM TO MAKE OUR

Prices so Low

That our Goods sell RAPIDLY, and the

QUALITY so High

that the question of real cheapness is quickly settled, and

Cannot be Disputed.

FOR STANDARD CANNED GOODS, we are sure you will do well to patronize us.

FLOUR,

of the choicest quality, is one of our SPECIALTIES.

SPRINGFIELD AND FERRIS HAMS are brands which we deal in, and are of choicest quality.

We deal in Standard Goods, and with the knowledge that the trade of this city appreciates a dealer whose aim is to supply his customers with Standard Goods—fresh and pure—for "Live and Let Live" prices, we claim to be willing and anxious to serve our customers well and promptly. Any order entrusted to us shall have careful attention.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

"Rigolettos."

We have just placed upon the market, packed as above, one of the quickest selling

Five-cent Cigars

ever offered to the public. The tobacco used in its manufacture is selected with care from the choicest stock grown, and consists of Sumatra wrapper, grand Seed Connecticut binder, with fine, long, booked and stripped combination filler. The Rigoletto Cigars 4½ inches in length, packed in boxes of 25 cigars each.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

"La Variedad."

10-CENT CIGAR.

But few know of its choice quality, though well known by those who smoke it for its purity and fragrance. A trial is what we ask.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Coffee.

This delicious beverage, when well made of choice blended coffee, such as we offer (it MOMIJA, Murray Hill, Java or E. C. Hazard's Private Plantation Java), is well calculated to strengthen and cheer the overworked merchant and mechanic, who must have a stimulant when his day's work is ended. So provide yourselves with this Coffee, of

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

We have been getting some

Very Fine Oysters

for the past three weeks, and they are well appreciated, too. Orders were sufficient on Saturday to take all, and we could have sold more. What we want is to get our people to look a little further than one day, so that the business of supplying them can be better managed. This old town of ours is certain to come to the front; the thing is to put shoulder to shoulder, and all press forward together. We never see a former citizen but what he says words of praise, and most of them would like to return to the good old town. We are glad to see them, and extend a cordial welcome to one and all. Come on visits; come and stay.

☞Fresh SAUSAGE and OYSTERS to-night.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

FOUND!!

We have found the greatest prize we have ever seen in this part of the country. Now don't try to "describe it," and make belive it belongs to you.

The thing we refer to is

The Wonder-exciting Power

OF OUR

"Bargains!"

People actually ☞ cannot stay away ☞ Because it has become known ☞ that

WE ARE SELLING AT

Live and Let Live Profits.

Call and get my prices on the following goods:

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

And the unheard of Bargains in

Flour! Flour! Flour!

A. V. MAULTSBY,
69 Person Street,
jan 5 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,
jan 12 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL LaFAYETTE

—AND—

Headquarters

GEO. A. THOMSON,

—WILL,—

On March 1st, 1888,

(If not sooner),

Be under one Roof!

—AND OFFER—

ALL AND EVERY

ATTRACTION

That experience and money can make up for

An Appreciative Public.

By constant and continued effort,

MY FRIENDS

Have prevailed on me to open | Have prevailed on me to open

A BRANCH HOUSE

Above the Market.

In making the move | In making the move

It is for the CONVENIENCE

OF MY

PATRONS AND FRIENDS

WHO HAVE FOUND IT SO INCONVENIENT TO TRADE BELOW THE MARKET HOUSE.

☞I would state that

The Two are ONE,

AND ALL ACCOUNTS ARE ONE, AND THE SAME WILL BE ASSIDUOUSLY LOOKED AFTER THE

1st of Every Month.

MY STOCK

WILL BE KEPT FULLY UP AND REPLETE WITH

EVERYTHING

THIS VAST COUNTRY AFFORDS!

AND AT PRICES THAT

RIVAL COMPETITION.

I NEED NOT ENUMERATE, BUT SIMPLY SAY WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING FOR

The Inner Man

Or for

Table Decoration,

COME TO

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON

Don't Forget

HEADQUARTERS.

And Don't Forget

HEADQUARTERS MEANS

GEO. A. THOMSON.

And Don't Forget

GEO. A. THOMSON IS

HEADQUARTERS,

and that no merchant in Fayetteville can advertise under that heading without incurring my displeasure and compromising genteel courtesy. I would not enforce my right, but simply remind that the right so long conceded becomes a privilege that all gentlemen confer.

A pressing invitation is extended to all to call and examine, and buy if suited.

Again expressing my thanks, I am

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE WORKS,

CHAS. A. GOODWIN, PROPRIETOR,

417 AND 419 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch House.

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 23 1y

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family Patent, Patapsco Extra, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan 26 tf

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTLEY, N. C.

(SAMPSON CO.)

SPRING TERM Opens Jan. 2, 1888.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.
dec 8 1y

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND DISTILLERS SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

CHAS. GLOVER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$23,000 worth of Real Estate Disposed of in 30 days.

If you have anything to sell, now is the time. Place it with me, and I will sell. To anyone wishing to buy I will make terms easy. I have

| DWELLINGS, FARMS AND VACANT LOTS, |

Also, two desirable pews in the Presbyterian Church to offer. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold.

CHAS. GLOVER,
mar 15 tf Real Estate Agent.

A FINE VARIETY OF

Cotton Seed.

I have for sale a limited supply of "Allen's Long Silky Staple Cotton Seed." These seed are from the cotton raised by me, which took the premium at the Cumberland Fair. The cotton is far superior to other kinds, and will bring 3 cents per pound more than the ordinary staple. If you wish to supply yourself call at once on W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
mar 15 tf Green street.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS,
mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location.
Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞Convenient for Drummers.
may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

New Goods! New Goods!

The subscriber invites the attention of the trade generally, and especially the members of the

FARMERS' ALLIANCE,

to his stock of New Goods, consisting in part of

Seed Oats, Flour, Corn,
Bacon, Sugar, Coffee,
Plows. Plow Castings
Tobacco, Molasses,
Snuff, Soap, &c., &c.

He has in store, and to arrive:

5,000 SACKS SEA FOWL GUANO.

1,000 SACKS ACID PHOSPHATE.

1,000 SACKS SHELL LIME. For Composting.

Any or all of these will be sold on reasonable terms. Before making your arrangements for the coming season. Give me a call.

E. F. MOORE.
feb 9 3m

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy

Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

ALEX. McNEILL. JAS. H. McNEILL.

A. McNEILL & SON,

GODWIN'S, N. C.,

Manufacturers of Naval Stores

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.
oct 27 6m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

ON HAY STREET.

That valuable Town Lot on the north side of Hay street, adjoining and in front of the railroad depot, known as the

"OTTERBOURG PROPERTY,"

On which is located a Large Brick Store and Dwelling House,

will be sold at public auction, for cash, on Tuesday, April 10, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. Sale will be had in front of building. Anyone desiring to purchase at private sale will communicate with the undersigned. Title free of all hindrances and encumbrances.

SOL. C WEILL,
mar 1 6t Wilmington, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administrator of the estate of Lucinda Johnson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 6, 1889, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Adm'r
March 6, 1888. 6t Of Lucinda Johnson.

Notice

is hereby given that Certificate No. 121, dated March 29th, 1875, in the name of Catharine Hunter, for forty shares of the capital stock of the Fayetteville National Bank, has been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made at the end of 30 days from the date of this notice to the authorities of said Bank (now in liquidation) for a duplicate of said certificate of stock.

CATHARINE HUNTER.
Cameron, Moore county, N. C., March 1, 1888. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified upon the estate of John Riley, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to present them to me on or before March 1st, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same to me.

J. B. DOWNING, Adm'r.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 28, 1888. 6t

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 30.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Tuesday, March 20, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fgt & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:25 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	9:35 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:25 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	11:40 a. m.	10:05 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:15 p. m.	3:10 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	5:40 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	
Arrive Ararat,	3:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Sanford.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fgt & Accom'n.
Leave Ararat,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:30 p. m.	1:52 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	2:00 p. m	3:00 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:26 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:40 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 p. m.	12:00 noon

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:30 a. m.	5:40 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	1:15 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction	2:15 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	3:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennett's ville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1885.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 02 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 23 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M. 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.